

2. *Condemns strongly also* South Africa's utilization of the international Territory of Namibia as a spring-board for armed invasions and destabilization of the People's Republic of Angola;

3. *Demands* that South Africa cease immediately its provocative armed invasions against the People's Republic of Angola and that it respect forthwith the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country;

4. *Commends* the People's Republic of Angola and other front-line States for their steadfast support of the people of Namibia in their just and legitimate struggle against the illegal occupation of their territory by South Africa and for the enjoyment of their inalienable rights to self-determination and national independence;

5. *Requests* Member States urgently to extend all necessary assistance to the People's Republic of Angola and other front-line States, in order to strengthen their defence capacities;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to obtain available information from the People's Republic of Angola on the human casualties and material and other damage resulting from repeated acts of aggression committed by the racist régime of South Africa;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit such information to the Security Council not later than 30 April 1979, in order to enable it to determine the most effective sanctions in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Charter of the United Nations so as to ensure the cessation by South Africa of its acts of aggression against Angola and other front-line States.

Adopted at the 2139th meeting by 12 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America).

Decisions

In a note dated 27 April 1979,⁶⁹ the President of the Council stated that the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations had informed him that the Government of the People's Republic of Angola was not in a position at that time to provide the information required in pursuance of paragraph 6 of resolution 447 (1979) and therefore requested that the time-limit for the completion of the report requested under paragraph 6 of that resolution should be extended until 31 May. The President added that informal consultations had shown that no member of the Council objected to the proposed extension.

In a note dated 30 May 1979,⁷⁰ the President of the Council stated that the Permanent Representative of

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, Supplement for April, May and June 1979, document S/13281.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, document S/13364.

Angola had informed him that the Government of the People's Republic of Angola was still engaged in collecting all available documentation required in pursuance of paragraph 6 of resolution 447 (1979) and had asked for a further extension of the time-limit for the completion of the report requested under paragraph 6 of that resolution, that is, until 30 June. The President added that informal consultations had shown that no member of the Council objected to the proposed extension.

At its 2169th meeting, on 1 November 1979, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Angola, Brazil, Cuba and Liberia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Complaint by Angola against South Africa: letter dated 31 October 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13595)".⁷¹

At its 2170th meeting, on 2 November 1979, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Colombia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mozambique, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 454 (1979)

of 2 November 1979

The Security Council,

Having considered the request of the Permanent Representative of Angola contained in document S/13595,⁷¹ as well as his note dated 31 October 1979 transmitting the text of a communiqué issued by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers' Party,⁷²

Having heard the statement of the Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of Angola,⁷³

Recalling its resolutions 387 (1976) of 31 March 1976 and 447 (1979) of 28 March 1979, by which, *inter alia*, it condemned South Africa's aggression against the People's Republic of Angola and demanded that South Africa should scrupulously respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola,

Gravely concerned at the premeditated, persistent and sustained armed invasions committed by South Africa in violation of the sovereignty, air space and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola,

⁷¹ *Ibid.*, Supplement for October, November and December 1979.

⁷² *Ibid.*, document S/13599.

⁷³ *Ibid.*, Thirty-fourth Year, 2169th meeting.

Convinced that the intensity and timing of these acts of armed invasion are intended to frustrate efforts at negotiated settlements in southern Africa, particularly in regard to the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978,

Grieved at the tragic loss in human life and concerned about the damage and destruction of property resulting from the repeated acts of aggression committed by South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola,

Gravely concerned that these wanton acts of aggression by South Africa form a consistent and sustained pattern of violations aimed at weakening the unrelenting support given by the front-line States to the movements for freedom and national liberation of the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa,

1. *Strongly condemns* South Africa's aggression against the People's Republic of Angola;

2. *Calls upon* the Government of South Africa to cease immediately all acts of aggression and provocation

against the People's Republic of Angola and forthwith to withdraw all its armed forces from Angola;

3. *Demands* that South Africa scrupulously respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola;

4. *Demands also* that South Africa desist forthwith from the utilization of Namibia, a Territory which it illegally occupies, to launch acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola or other neighbouring African States;

5. *Requests* Member States urgently to extend all necessary assistance to the People's Republic of Angola and other front-line States, in order to strengthen their defence capacities;

6. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted at the 2170th meeting by 12 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America).

THE QUESTION OF SOUTH AFRICA⁷⁴

Decisions

At its 2140th meeting, on 5 April 1979, the Council decided to invite the representative of the Ivory Coast to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The question of South Africa: letter dated 5 April 1979 from the Permanent Representative of the Ivory Coast to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13223)".⁷⁵

At the same meeting, the President, after consultations with the members of the Council, made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council (S/13226):

"The Security Council expresses its grave concern lest the Government of South Africa proceed with the execution of Mr. Solomon Mahlangu despite appeals from various countries and a number of world leaders, as well as the Secretary-General.

"It also recalls the appeal for clemency made by the family of Mr. Mahlangu to the South African authorities through his lawyer. The Security Council also recalls the efforts of the General Assembly to save the lives of Mr. Mahlangu and other South African leaders of the African people under sentence of death.

"Members of the Security Council hereby endorse the appeal already made by their President. They make a solemn call to the Government of South Africa to spare the life of Mr. Mahlangu and others facing the same fate in South Africa."

At its 2168th meeting, on 21 September 1979, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "The question of South Africa: letter dated 14 September 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Liberia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/13542)".⁷⁶

At the same meeting, the President, after consultations with the members of the Council, made the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/13549):

"The Security Council notes that, on 13 September 1979, the South African régime proclaimed Venda, an integral part of South African territory, a so-called 'independent' state, in pursuance of its *apartheid* and bantustanization policy.

"The Security Council recalls its resolution 417 (1977), in which it demanded that the racist régime of South Africa should abolish the policy of bantustanization. It also recalls its resolutions 402 (1976) and 407 (1977), in which it endorsed General Assembly resolution 31/6A of 26 October 1976 on this matter. The Council further takes note of General

⁷⁴ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1977 and 1978.

⁷⁵ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fourth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1979*.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, Supplement for July, August and September 1979.